FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

NATO CONFERENCE

Missile, Political Accords. The heads of all NATO Govts. except Portugal, meeting in Paris Dec. 16-19 for the annual session of the North Atlantic Council, reached basic agreements on the establishment of a NATO nuclear missile force and on closer political coordination of NATO member states. They also agreed to seek an international disarmament accord in talks with Soviet leaders either through the UN or in a new East-West conference at the foreign ministers' level. [See pp. 401B1-402C1, 393B1-E2, 385B1-E2, 377B1]

A communiqué issued in Paris Dec. 19 announced NATO agreements on the following military policies:

- NATO would "establish stocks of nuclear warheads, which will be readily available . . . in case of need." The "council has also decided that intermediate-range ballistic missiles [IRBMs] will have to be put at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe."
- "The deployment of these stocks & missiles and arrangements for their use will . . . be decided in conformity with NATO defense plans & in agreement with the states directly concerned." NATO military leaders would submit at an early date plans for "introduction of these weapons."
- NATO military chiefs would seek "as high a degree of standardization & integration [of forces] as possible," particularly for air, naval & logistic units. NATO would take steps toward "coordination of research development & manufacture of modern weapons, including [IRBMs]."

Scientific, Economic Goals. The final communiqué Dec. 19 said that NATO would act to "increase the effectiveness of national efforts through the pooling of scientific facilities & information and the sharing of tasks." A NATO Science Com. would be formed to recommend action on French suggestions for a "Western foundation for scientific research." NATO states agreed to "reappraise the support being given to scientific & technical education and to fundamental research." [See pp. 363C-D3, 345B2, E-F2]

The communiqué reaffirmed "the desirability of a closer economic association between the countries of Western Europe." It pledged "encouragement to the successful development of the European Economic Community [common market] and of a European [OEEC] free trade zone in which full account would be taken of the interests of the less developed member countries." [See pp. 394D1, 371G3-372B1, 354D3-355C2]

Consultation & Forgn. Policy. Asserting that NATO "cannot . . . be concerned only with the North Atlantic area or only with military defense," the communiqué warned that the alliance "must also organize its political & economic strength on the principle of interdependence, and must take account of developments" elsewhere.

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LEADERS IN NATO TALKS

Western leaders attending the NATO Council meetings held in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris: **U.S.**—Pres. Eisenhower, State Secy. John Foster Dulles; **Britain**—Prime Min. Harold Macmillan, Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd; **France**—Premier Felix Gaillard, Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau; **West Germany**—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano; **Canada**—Prime Min. John Diefenbaker, External Affairs Secy. Sidney Smith; **Italy**—Premier Adone Zoli, Forgn. Min. Giuseppe Pella; **Belgium**—Premier Achille Van Acker, Forgn. Min. Victor Larock; **Netherlands**—Premier Willem Drees, Forgn. Min. Joseph Luns; **Luxembourg**—Premier-Forgn. Min. Joseph Bech; **Denmark**—Premier Hans C. Hansen, Defense Min. Paul Hansen; **Norway**—Premier Einar H. Gerhardsen, Forgn. Min. Halvard Lange; **Iceland**—Premier Hermann Jonassen, Forgn. Min. Gudmunder Gudmundsson; **Portugal**—Presidency Min. Marcelo Gaetano, Forgn. Min. Paulo Cunha; **Turkey**—Premier Adnan Menderes, Forgn. Min. Fatin Rustu Zorlu.

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The communiqué, apparently bypassing demands for mandatory political consultation among NATO states, "resolved" to achieve "further improvement . . . in our political consultation" by (1) keeping permanent NATO representatives "fully informed of all decisions which materially affect the alliance & its members," and (2) "effective consultation" & "conciliation" through the NATO Permanent Council & Secy. Gen. [See pp. 377C1-E2]

The communiqué expressed accord on these common NATO foreign policies: Middle East—the "independence & sovereignty of the states in this region" are "vital to world peace"; Germany—the USSR must honor its pledges for German reunification "by means of free elections" [see pp. 385E2, 345D3, 241G3]; Africa—"historic, economic & other friendly ties between certain European countries & Africa would make [political & economic] cooperation desirable" [see pp. 377F2, 370A-F2]; Indonesia—"recent serious events in Indonesia" were viewed "with concern." [See pp. 394E3-395A2]

East-West Talks. NATO nations restated Western plans for negotiation of a world disarmament agreement and expressed readiness "to examine any proposal, from whatever source, for general or partial disarmament." They replied as follows to repeated Soviet demands for new East-West talks [see pp. 401B1-402B1]:

- "We state our willingness to promote, preferably within the framework of the [UN], any negotiations with the Soviet Union likely to lead to the implementation of" Western disarmament proposals.
- "Should the Soviet Govt. refuse to participate in the work of the new [UN] Disarmament Comm. [see p. 402A3], we would welcome" an East-West meeting "at foreign ministers' level to resolve the deadlock."

USSR Rejects Offer. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko Dec. 21 rejected NATO offers for renewed East-West disarmament negotiations through the UN or in a conference at the foreign ministers' level. In proposals indorsed publicly by Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, Gromyko urged instead that the West agree to seek a disarmament solution through a special UN Gen. Assembly session or through a world conference to include all Communist & non-Communist states. [See p. 401B1]

Addressing a joint session of the Supreme Soviet (Parlt.) in Moscow, Gromyko rejected both NATO offers on grounds that the USSR would be outnumbered in either attempt by the "aggressive" members of NATO.

Khrushchev detailed the USSR's refusal to join in negotiations through

Week in Headlines

International

NATO heads-of-Govt. conference agreed on basis for setting up Atlantic Pact nuclear missile force, improving political policy coordination.

Soviets rejected NATO bid for renewed disarmament parleys in UN commission or at foreign ministers' level.

United States

Defense Dept. told Senate Preparedness probers it would spur development of Atlas ICBM.

White House reportedly withheld from Senate Preparedness Subcom. details of Gaither report on U.S. security against Soviet forces.

Hannah replaced Reed as Civil Rights Comm. chrmn.

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REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

the "abnormal" UN Disarmament Comm., where, he said, "the overwhelming majority belongs to countries that are members of aggressive military blocs." Restating the urgency of East-West disarmament talks, Khrushchev appealed for "a meeting of the 2 most powerful countries, the USSR & U.S.A." to precede a world-wide disarmament conference. "One can hardly doubt that if agreement were achieved between the [U.S. & USSR] . . . then the situation in the world would be changed considerably for the better," Khrushchev said. [See p. 401C2]

The Supreme Soviet approved unanimously Dec. 21 a 7-point resolution calling for the U.S., USSR & Britain to conclude agreements banning nuclear weapons use & tests, creating an atom-free zone through central Europe, reducing Western & Soviet-bloc armament levels & preparing a nonaggression pact between NATO & Warsaw Pact nations. [See p. 401E1]

Soviet notes to all nations with diplomatic missions in Moscow asked Dec. 25 that the new Soviet peace proposals be considered by all Govts.

Soviet Cuts Studied. Soviet CP First Secy. Khrushchev, addressing a special session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in Kiev, indicated Dec. 24 that the USSR soon might reduce its armed manpower but would continue its emphasis on modern weapons. Khrushchev stressed a resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet that urged study of a Soviet arms cut "in view of statements by [NATO] nations that those states would refrain from using force with regard to other countries." [See pp. 172C2, 47B3, 5D3]

(The 60th annual edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships," published Dec. 19 in London, reported that the Soviet Navy now was designing nuclear submarines intended for use as "underwater satellites" capable of firing 50-ton IRBMs of 1,500-mi. range. "Jane's" listed Soviet submarine strength at 500, with 200 new boats planned by 1960, but reported that although the U.S. Navy had only 204 submarines in service, it now was clearly ahead of the USSR in design & development.) [See pp. 373B2, 369E2, 332G3]

Britain, Germans for East Talks. Adenauer & British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan had led other NATO states Dec. 16-18 in urging careful consideration of the latest Soviet proposals for new East-West talks. Adenauer, noting "the moderate language" of Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin's Dec. 11 letter to West Germany, said Dec. 16 that he "would see no objection" to inquiring through diplomatic channels as to "what precise conceptions form the bases of these [Soviet] proposals." Macmillan told the NATO meeting Dec. 16 that "we must not be unwilling to enter into discussions, debates & restatements of our position." [See pp. 401B1-402A1, 393B1-C2]

(The Adenauer-Macmillan pressure for consideration of new Soviet talks, credited with producing the Dec. 19 NATO offer of a foreign ministers conference, was supported Dec. 16 by Prime Mins. Gerhardsen of Norway & Hansen of Denmark, Canadian Prime Min. John Diefenbaker, Belgian Premier Achille van Acker & French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau, who was credited with suggesting Dec. 16 that NATO offer the USSR a new conference at the foreign ministers' level.) [See p. 401E2-C3]

'Ike,' Dulles Offer Missiles. Speaking at the first session of the Paris NATO meeting, Pres. Eisenhower† sought Dec. 16 to reassure European NATO nations against Soviet threats of nuclear retaliation should NATO missile bases be established on the continent & used against the USSR. He told the NATO heads of Govt. "in the most solemn terms" that the U.S. "would come, at once & with all appropriate force, to the assistance of any NATO nation subjected to armed attack." [See p. 396C1]

Dulles, asserting that creation of a NATO nuclear missile force had been made necessary by Soviet missile advances, outlined Dec. 16 the U.S. proposals for establishment of NATO nuclear warhead stockpiles which would remain under U.S. custody & be deployed in accordance with NATO and their acceptance by member states. In time of war, these stockpiles would be put at the disposal of qualified NATO forces. Dulles promised that American IRBMs would be made available for use as directed by the Supreme NATO Commander.

(U.S. "position papers" circulated to NATO members Dec. 10 outlined proposals for joint control of NATO nuclear missile launchings by the U.S. & the NATO nation from whose territory the missile would be fired. Missiles would be nuclear-armed by U.S. crews from atomic stockpiles under U.S. custody but located near specific missile bases. The armed missile then would be fired by crews of the NATO power concerned after full agreement by both nations.)

Anti-Missile Views. Scandinavian NATO delegations led in expressing opposition Dec. 16 to any firm NATO acceptance of American nuclear IRBMs. Norwegian Premier Einar Gerhardsen told the Paris meeting that "on the question of establishing launching sites for [IRBMs], it is our view that the right course would be to postpone the decision." Gerhardsen, backed by Danish Premier H. C. Hansen, asserted that the subject "has important military & political aspects" that "our Govts. have not had sufficient time . . . to consider." [See p. 123D2]

Despite Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's apparent acceptance of the NATO statement of intent to build a West European nuclear missile force, West German leaders in Paris indicated Dec. 18 that West Germany would refuse American nuclear IRBMs. Defense Min. Franz Josef Strauss asserted that it would be militarily unwise to base the missiles in West German defense areas open to massive Soviet attack. Delegation spokesman Felix von Eckardt said that West Germany had not been committed either to accept or refuse U.S. nuclear missiles and that the decision must be made by the Bonn Parlt. [See pp. 377B2, 370B1]

(Adenauer told a news conference in Paris Dec. 19 that it would be "dumb" of any NATO member to refuse establishment of IRBM sites on its territory. He indicated that West Germany would delay its missile decision until NATO military planners had made "military-technical" recommendations for the IRBM sites. "I should," he said, "like to see the people who will say 'no' after being told what is best for their own protection.")

British Back IRBM Policy. The British House of Commons voted Dec. 20 by 289-251 (15 Conservative abstentions) to uphold foreign policies of Prime Min. Macmillan and approve the program for the establishment of nuclear IRBM bases in Britain. Macmillan, facing criticism of USAF nuclear patrols from Laborites led by Aneurin Bevan, assured Parlt. that Britain had retained a complete veto on the "activation" of IRBMs from bases now under construction in British territory. [See pp. 401G2, 385B1]

(British Air Ministry Undersecy. Charles Orr-Ewing told the House of Commons Dec. 4 that the RAF's Bomber Command now was being equipped with hydrogen bombs, presumably to join USAF jets on nuclear patrols from British bases.) [See p. 385B1]

(The U.S. & British Govts. were reported Dec. 6 to have agreed on formation of 4 IRBM squadrons [3 British, one U.S.] in Britain during 1958. Cost of sites for the units, estimated at $84 million, would be borne largely by Britain.)

Norstad on Missile Net. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme NATO Cmndr., told newsmen Dec. 23 that NATO missile forces would be in existence before

†Mr. Eisenhower, the first U.S. President to visit Paris since Woodrow Wilson attended the 1919 Versailles Conf., had left Washington Dec. 13 aboard the Presidential plane "Columbine III" and landed in Paris Dec. 14. He demonstrated an apparent return to good health following his cerebral occlusion Nov. 25 [see p. 378D2]. The President, who participated fully in the NATO sessions, met Dec. 15 with French Premier Gaillard & Lt. Gen. Lauris Norstad, NATO Supreme Cmndr., and met Dec. 16 with British Prime Min. Macmillan but cancelled plans to attend a state dinner with other NATO heads of Govt. later the same day. Mr. Eisenhower visited his former NATO Hq. near Paris Dec. 17, met with West German Chancellor Adenauer & attended a state dinner given by French Pres. Coty. He met privately Dec. 18 with Greek Premier Karamanlis & Turkish Premier Menderes, reportedly to discuss Cyprus, and left for Washington Dec. 19 after participating in final sessions of the Paris meetings.

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current Western defenses lost their deterrent capability through obsolescence. Norstad asserted that existing NATO defenses gave the West a "safe period" before missile deliveries became imperative. He made clear that the 1,500-mi. range of U.S. IRBMs obviated the need "for placing these bases in any particular place in the NATO area," presumably in deference to Scandinavian & West German opposition to IRBM sites on their territory. [See pp. 370A2, 123G2]

(NATO sources reported Dec. 23 that U.S. IRBM deliveries to West Europe would not begin for 18-24 months [see p. 369G2]. U.S. Defense officials disclosed Dec. 10 that short-range tactical missiles, originally scheduled for delivery to NATO in early 1958, would be delayed, but Honest John artillery rocket shipments would begin by "summer of 1958" and Nike anti-aircraft missile deliveries by the fall of 1958.)

'Ike'-Dulles TV Report. Pres. Eisenhower, who had returned to the U.S. Dec. 20 & spent Dec. 21-22 at his Gettysburg farm, joined State Secy. Dulles Dec. 23 in a radio-TV report to the nation on results of the Paris NATO meetings.

Mr. Eisenhower, asserting that the Paris meetings had given clear evidence of NATO's ability to forge common policies, challenged the USSR to give "clear evidence of [its] integrity & sincerity in negotiation & in action" as a prerequisite to any East-West disarmament talks. The President said Soviet "pretensions" & "actions" had "failed to inspire confidence in free men." He defended the NATO meeting as a victory for peace, saying that not once "did I hear any . . . hint of sabre-rattling or of aggressive intent."

Dulles, who rejected "vague" Soviet proposals for a new East-West meeting, stressed that in announcing its boycott of the new UN Disarmament Comm. [see p. 402B3] the USSR had rejected Western arms proposals and "any procedure even for discussion." Dulles warned that the U.S. now was engaged in "political-economic warfare" with the USSR for control of "capital-hungry" nations and that the U.S. "can lose this struggle without ever a shot being fired." [See p. 401F2]

U.S.-Spanish Talks. Dulles visited Madrid Dec. 20 for talks with Generalissimo Francisco Franco before returning to the U.S. Dec. 21. Dulles & Franco, accompanied by Spanish Forgn. Min. Fernando Maria Castiella & U.S. Amb.-to-Spain John Davis Lodge, reviewed decisions of the Paris NATO meeting which particularly affected Spain but did not touch on the possible construction of IRBM sites on Spanish territory. Franco was said to have broached preliminary requests for an additional $30 million in U.S. aid above the $40 million in defense support & $70 million in farm surpluses that Spain was scheduled to receive in 1958. [See p. 87B2]

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British-German Talks. West German Forgn. Min. von Brentano, British Prime Min. Macmillan & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd agreed in London talks Dec. 4-5 to ask formation of a 3-man NATO committee to study continued West German financing of part of the cost of supporting British NATO forces in West Germany. The agreement followed repeated West German refusals to meet British requests for £50 million ($140 million) in 1958 to pay ⅓ of the cost of maintaining the British Army of the Rhine & 2d Tactical AF in Germany. [See pp. 139C-F2, 114C1, 71B3]

British envoys had invoked escape clauses in the West European Union Treaty Dec. 3 and informed WEU & NATO that Britain would reduce its forces in West Germany from 63,500 to 50,000 men should Bonn continue to refuse an adequate troop-support cost accord.

The U.S. asked West Germany Dec. 4 for payment of $77 million to bring U.S. troop-support cost reimbursements to $154 million for the current year. [See p. 71B3]

(West German Chancellor Adenauer, 81, who was to accompany Brentano to the London talks, cancelled the trip Nov. 30 after being stricken wtih influenza. Adenauer, addressing 300 delegates to the first European Cultural Foundation congress in Amsterdam, had appealed Nov. 23 for NATO to adopt a "common policy on the basis of equal responsibility & equal burdens." The 2-day congress of representatives from 18 nations ended Nov. 24 with an appeal by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands for leading European enterprises to contribute $1,300 each to the cultural unity campaign.)

Other NATO Developments. Canadian Prime Min. Diefenbaker, whose NATO policies were attacked Dec. 21 by Canadian opposition leaders Louis St. Laurent (Liberal), M. F. Coldwell (CCF) & Solon Low (Social Credit), defended the Paris conference for its "striking decisions" in the political, military & scientific fields. [See p. 369B2] . . . Ex-U.S. Amb.-to-USSR George F. Kennan warned Dec. 20 in London that the Paris meetings had made an East-West accord "more difficult" and would make necessary "a new NATO conference to authorize an agreement with the Soviet Union regarding missiles." [See p. 401G3] . . . Official NATO estimates Dec. 19 set 1957 defense expenditures by NATO nations at $59,586,000,000, with $44,278,000,000 spent by the U.S., $4,500,000,000 by Britain, $3,490,000,000 by France, $1,980,000,000 by West Germany, $1,871,000,000 by Canada. [See Vol. XVI, p. 190B3] . . . Defense Mins. Cornelius Staf of the Netherlands & Antoine Spinoy of Belgium announced Dec. 3 plans for joint training & standardization of equipment of the Dutch & Belgian Air Forces. . . . A private refugee commission of the Intl. Rescue Com., headed by Harold Zellerbach, San Francisco industrialist, called Dec. 3 for a NATO program to resettle 200,000 refugees from Iron Curtain countries. . . . Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery announced Nov. 16 that he would resign as Dep. Supreme NATO Cmndr. and retire from the British Army, effective Sept. 20, 1958. [See p. 157B-D1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Christmas Message. Pres. Eisenhower, lighting the Natl. Community Christmas Tree Dec. 23 in the Ellipse between the White House & the Washington Monument, told the world it would take sweat, toil, courage, patience & self-sacrifice to fulfill Christmas' message of "peace & good will." The President & Mrs. Eisenhower spent Christmas at the White House with their son, daughter-in-law & grandchildren. The Eisenhower's gift to about 1,100 White House staff members, presented Dec. 19, was reproductions of a color photo of the White House Green Room, on which were reproduced the Eisenhowers' signatures. [See Vol. XVI, p. 429C2]

Frees Housing Funds. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 23 released $177 million for 3 Govt. housing programs at a time when the Admin. was being urged to act to prevent a business recession. The largest sum freed was the final $107 million of the $250 million authorized for Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. purchase of mortgages on housing for families of servicemen & "essential civilians . . . engaged in the military missile program." An additional $50 million was for capital grants to cover 2/3 the cost of urban renewal. This left only $50 million uncommitted of the $350 million voted by Congress for urban renewal. The remaining $20 million was the balance of the $50 million provided for the FNMA to buy mortgages of "builder co-ops." Only $10 million of the $50 million for "consumer co-op" mortgages had been freed. The money had been provided by the Capehart Housing Act of 1957; the President, in signing the act, had criticized Congress for voting more money than he had requested. [See pp. 351F2, 287A-B1, 229E-F2]

Other Presidential News. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 24 extended the program of voluntary import curbs on crude oil to Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska & Hawaii, effective Jan. 1. Crude-oil importers in the 5 states were asked to bring in no more than 220,000 bbl. daily during Jan.-June 1958. Their recent imports had averaged 300,000 bbl. daily, and they had planned an increase to some 348,000 bbl. during the first 6 months of 1958. Canadian Finance Min. Donald Fleming denounced the curbs Dec. 24 as unjustified "on economic or defense grounds." [See p. 243D-G2]

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 23 received Burmese Pres. Win Maung, who was

in the U.S. for medical treatment.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) proposed Dec. 22 that Pres. Eisenhower "take over as [military] commander-in-chief on a full-time basis," devote "his full efforts to straightening out the confusion in the Pentagon and getting missile production going" and "turn over the housekeeping chores to Vice Pres. Nixon."

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 23 elevated Dr. John Alfred Hannah, 55, from vice chairman to chairman of the Civil Rights Comm. [see p. 366B2] to replace retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, who had withdrawn as chairman [see p. 389B1]. The President simultaneously appointed ex-Florida Gov. (1929-33) Doyle Elam Carlton, 70, to the commission.

Ex-Rep. James P. Richards' resignation as Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy for the Eisenhower Doctrine was announced Dec. 24. [See p. 170D1]

Mr. Eisenhower Dec. 4 gave Fed. Dist. Judge Lawrence Edward Walsh, 45, of New York a recess appointment as Deputy Atty. General. Walsh, born in Port Maitland, Nova Scotia but raised in New York, had been a close aide of Thomas E. Dewey. In the N. Y. County Dist. Attorney's office, he successfully had prosecuted German-American Bund leaders Fritz Kuhn & James Wheeler-Hill. He had fought racketeers as executive director & counsel of the N.Y.-N.J. Waterfront Comm. in 1953-54.

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 17 gave former Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier (R.), 46, of Massachusetts, a recess appointment as $21,000-a-yr. Veterans Administrator. [See p. 389C1]

Owen Clarke resigned as ICC chairman Dec. 23, and the President announced that he would appoint ex-Rep. Abe McGregor Goff (R., Ida.), 58, Post Office Dept. general counsel, to complete the remainder of Clarke's term (ending Dec. 31, 1959) as an ICC member (but not chairman).

Among recess diplomatic appointments: Dec. 10—Amb.-to-Yugoslavia Jas. W. Riddleberger, 53, to be Amb. to Greece. Dec. 13—Amb.-to-Nationalist China Karl L. Rankin to succeed Riddleberger as Amb. to Yugoslavia. Dec. 23—Robt. McClintock, 48, of the State Dept.'s policy-planning staff, to be Amb. to Lebanon. Dec. 24—Chas. W. Yost, 50, counselor & deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, to be Amb. to Syria; Parker T. Hart, 47, counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, as Amb. to Jordan.

Among other recess appointments: Dec. 13—A. Gilmore Flues (R.), Toledo lawyer, to succeed David W. Kendall as an Asst. Treasury Secy.; John Harold Fanning (D.) of the Defense Dept. to succeed Abe Murdock (whose term expired Dec. 16) as an NLRB member; Asst. Treasury Secy. Tom B. Coughran to the additional post of U.S. executive director of the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Dvpt. (2-yr. term). Dec. 24—Civil Svc. Comm. member Christopher H. Phillips of Beverly, Mass. to succeed Neil H. Jacoby (resigned) as U.S. representative on the UN Economic & Social Council; Bernard L. Flanagan of the Gen. Services Admin. to succeed Phillips on the Civil Svc. Comm.

ARMED FORCES

Senate Probe. A decision to "accelerate" the Atlas ICBM program was announced Dec. 13 by William M. Holaday, Defense Dept. director of guided missiles, at the resumption of Senate Preparedness Subcom. hearings on U.S. missile, satellite & general defense policies. The original target date of "about 1965" had been "materially" advanced, he said. Holaday made this disclosure after committee counsel Edwin Louis Weisl read to him a letter in which James R. Dempsey, manager of the Atlas program for the General Dynamics Corp.'s Convair Div., charged that the "present Atlas program" was so unsatisfactory that it "will tend to widen rather than close the gap between United States & Soviet ICBM capability." [See p. 405F1-B2]

Holaday defended a previous speech in which he had said the U.S. "will be able to have large satellites whenever we want them." He said "we are planning" to launch a 1,000-lb. satellite and had the "ability" to do so, but that "does not mean tomorrow." Holaday testified that the decision to put both Jupiter & Thor IRBMs into production had been made before more than "about 10%" of the research & development planned for them had been completed. He estimated that the decision to go ahead with both instead of only one would cost the U.S. an extra $100 million. [See pp. 379F3-380G2]

Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris, commander of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Ala., testified Dec. 14 that although production of the Jupiter had been ordered Nov. 27 [see p. 380F2], "I have not got the production money yet, but I have borrowed it without authority from research & development funds to get production going."

Medaris said he thought "that unless we develop an engine with a million-lb. thrust by 1961, we will not be in space—we will be out of the race." He said "one of the great holes in the ballistic missile business today is that there is no big-thrust ballistic engine or rocket engine under development" although "there should have been as much as 2 or 3 years ago" and "we made specific recommendations at that time that we be allowed to develop . . . an engine of approximately 220,000-lb. thrust."

Medaris held that "priority should always be on the furthest thing out that you can conceive as a possibility." "The priority today," he said, "should be on the attainment of a space capability . . . at the earliest possible date" because "if you do that," "you get all your ballistic missiles . . . just as an outfall" of the program. He insisted that "you cannot divide the question of weapons systems & satellites & ballistics missiles" because it involved "applications that cross right over from one to the other, and divorcement of the 2 simply impedes both." "Right now we need a 10- to 12-yr. program that has as its ultimate goal the manned domination of space, and if we do not, we are going to be in trouble," he said. [See p. 373D1]

Dr. Wernher von Braun, German V-2 rocket developer of World War II who had become a U.S. citizen & civilian head of the Huntsville Army Ballistic Missile Agency, backed Medaris' views at the Dec. 14 session. He proposed a national space agency with a $1½ billion annual budget that would undertake programs designed to produce (a) "a man orbiting the earth on a returnable basis" in 5 years and (b) a manned space station in 10 years. [See p. 213D1]

Garrison Norton, Asst. Navy Secy. for Air, rejected the "Buck Rogers" talk of manned space vehicles Dec. 16 as he told the subcommittee that the "No. 1 business" was to develop a missile "to get a warhead from here to its target with accuracy." "Nothing should dilute that effort," he insisted. "I do not belittle the importance of satellites & space matters one bit," he declared, "but . . . let's get the first things done first."

Norton charged that Navy missile research & development had been "seriously hampered" by a budgetary "straight-jacket" imposed by the Defense Dept. He criticized the publicity given the Navy's unsuccessful attempt to launch a satellite and reported that Asst. Defense Secy. Murray Snyder had overruled Navy Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr.'s objections to the publicity. (Snyder issued a statement calling the publicity "excessive & unfortunate" but defending his actions as part of his responsibility to provide information, not "exploit the successes & hide the failures." He pointed out that "the Govt. was committed in July 1955 [when it undertook the Intl. Geophysical Year project] to make public all information concerning Vanguard excepting that relating to the propulsion mechanism, which is classified.") [See pp. 396G3-397F2]

Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, AF deputy chief of staff, testified Dec. 17 that 12% of the Strategic Air Command's longe-range bombers were in the air at all times and that some carried H-bombs [see p. 385B1-C2]. But he revealed that "the majority" of SAC planes had been grounded for 5 weeks in May-June because of lack of money for fuel. LeMay & Gen. Thomas D. White, AF chief of staff, stressed the need for money to disperse the SAC's B-52 bomber bases [see p. 380C1, E1] & to provide adequate personnel [see p. 388F1]. White also revealed that he had been unsuccessful in efforts to get the Pentagon to authorize acceleration of the program for the Titan, an ICBM of more advanced design than the Atlas.

CIA director Allen W. Dulles, Dr. Herbert Scoville, director of the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence, & other CIA aides were reported to have told the subcommittee in closed

session Nov. 27 that almost all U.S. airbases in Europe & Africa were within range of "operational & on-site" Soviet IRBMs and that U.S. cities within 500 miles of the coasts were vulnerable to destruction by H-bomb-carrying missiles that could be launched from Soviet submarines. [See p. 380E2]

Lt. Gen. James W. Gavin, Army research & development chief, proposed to the subcommittee Dec. 13 that the Joint Chiefs of Staff system be superseded by a "competent career staff" of military officers capable of giving "better military advice" to the Defense Secy. The proposal was opposed Dec. 14 by Navy Secy. Gates & Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations. [See p. 380F1, A-B2]

Gaither Data Withheld. The White House was reported Dec. 16 to have rejected a formal Senate Preparedness Subcom. request for the top-secret Gaither report. The findings on U.S. security vis-a-vis Russia had been made by a group originally headed by H. Rowan Gaither Jr.

Leaks indicated that the report had recommended a $22 billion nationwide program of construction of shelters against nuclear-weapons fallout. But the report held that shelters against blast & heat would not be practical because persons in the blast area could not be warned in time to use them. A new warning system to alert the population against radiation after an attack was recommended.

The report was said to predict that future conflicts were likely to be limited wars rather than all-out nuclear ones. It therefore recommended that the U.S. build up its capacity to handle small wars instead of concentrating solely on the massive retaliation capability required for general nuclear war.

Demands that at least part of the report be released were made by many Democrats. Even Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.), an Admin. supporter, urged Dec. 21 that as much as possible of it be made public because "when the American people become aware of the true facts, they themselves will help to chart the top-priority program that is needed." He warned that "so long as there is absolute suppression of the report, there will be suspicion of a cover-up." [See pp. 388E3-389A1]

Missile 'Czar' Urged. Growing Congressional dissatisfaction was reported with the fact that no single individual was in charge of the U.S. missile program and that responsibility was split up among the services. Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), a Senate Preparedness Subcom. member, said Dec. 12 that Dr. James R. Killian Jr., the President's new science adviser, & William M. Holaday, Pentagon missile director, were "in a box" and without authority. Flanders proposed in an NBC-TV "College News Conference" interview Dec. 15 that Killian be put in charge of a program to win control of space.

(Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy had told reporters at his first press conference Nov. 15 that "I haven't heard that Dr. Killian is going to extend orders in this [missile] field or in any of the defense fields" and that Holaday "is not an operating executive who directs individuals who are working on any of these missiles programs." McElroy told the Senate Preparedness Subcom. Nov. 27 that "I don't believe it was intended at any point for Dr. Killian to come into the Defense Dept. for order-giving.")

Some dissatisfaction with the missile leadership took the form of proposals for Holaday's ouster. Vice Chrmn. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. urged Holaday's replacement on grounds that "the job has outgrown the man." Stennis & Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) advocated a missile czar [see p. 339D1]. Chrmn. Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) of the Senate Preparedness Subcom. charged Dec. 15 that a principal fault of the missile program was Pentagon failure to make "hard firm decisions at high levels." He said the program should be run by men "who could make a decision, stick to it and get it obeyed." [See pp. 363D1, D2-A3, G3, 365D2-A3]

Missile Progress. Development of a jam-proof guidance system for the Jupiter IRBM was announced Dec. 19 by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff. He said it operated on the gyroscope principle and required no electronic devices, which could be interfered with by enemy jamming. . . . A Jupiter was test flown from Cape Canaveral, Fla. Dec. 18. The Defense Dept. said the launching had been "successfully carried out" but that "the missile failed to complete its full flight because of technical difficulties." (2 previous Jupiter launching "failures" had been attributed to the sloshing of liquid fuel.) [See p. 389C3] . . . The Air Force fired a Thor IRBM from Cape Canaveral Dec. 19, and the Defense Dept. announced that the missile "flew its prescribed course and landed in the pre-selected impact area." AF sources said it had traveled the full 1,500 miles of its range and had carried all equipment except a warhead. [See pp. 389C2, 332B-C1] . . . A rocket sled set a 2,575.1-mph. world ground speed record on a monorail at the China Lake (Calif.) Naval Ordnance Test Station to test a nose section of a Sidewinder air-to-air guided missile, it was announced Dec. 6. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436C3]

2,000-Mph. Bomber Ordered. The AF Dec. 23 awarded North American Aviation, Inc. a development contract for a bomber powered by chemical fuels and "capable of speeds in excess of 2,000 mph. for long [inter-continental] distances at ceilings of over 70,000 feet." It was expected that the fuel would be a compound of boron. North American, which was to build at least one test model of this WS-110A bomber at its Los Angeles plant, won the contract in competition with Boeing Airplane Co.

(H. M. Drake of the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics revealed at the 7th general assembly of the NATO advisory group for aeronautical research & development in Washington Nov. 25 that the X-15, being built by North American, was designed to climb to 200,000 ft. and to fly at 4,700 mph. [see p. 141E-F3]. USAF Capt. Ivan C. Kincheloe Jr., who had piloted the X-2 to 126,000 ft., told the flight experts that he had virtually no control of the plane at its top altitude and that the controls did not operate fully until it was down to 40,000 ft.) [See p. 269C2]

(The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" reported Dec. 24 that a Soviet jet heavy bomber which it did not identify had flown further "without landing & refueling" than any other plane of its type. Another bomber type had flown even further nonstop, "Red Star" said.) [See p. 372F1]

Atomic Submarines. The U.S.' 3d atomic-powered submarine, the 265-ft. "Skate," was commissioned at the General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Div. dock in Groton, Conn. Dec. 23. The 2,190-ton vessel cost $31,609,490, exclusive of its nuclear reactor, had a crew of 85, was designed to travel 60,000 miles without refueling. The "Skate"-class "Swordfish," the U.S.' 4th atomic sub, had been launched at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Naval Shipyard Aug. 27, and the "Skate"-class "Sargo," the Navy's 5th atomic sub & the first to be built on the West Coast, was launched at the Mare Island (Calif.) Naval Shipyard Oct. 10. A 4th "Skate"-class atomic sub, the "Seadragon," also was under construction as were the 5,450-ton "Triton," the world's biggest submarine & the first to use 2 reactors, & the "Skipjack," being built with short wings & designed to be "flown" under water like a plane.

The U.S.' first atomic sub, the "Nautilus," had returned to Groton Oct. 28 after (a) setting 14-day 3½-hr. endurance & 5,007-mile underwater distance records during North Atlantic NATO exercises, (b) traveling 5½ days & 1,000 miles under the Arctic ice pack, (c) coming to within 180 miles of the North Pole (Lat. 87, the farthest north ever reached by a ship) and (d) gathering what Cmndr. William R. Anderson described as "100 times more" under-ice & other scientific information than all previous Arctic expeditions. [See p. 181E-F3]

(Rear Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, chief of the Navy's nuclear program, dedicated a Navy nuclear training school at the New London, Conn. naval base Dec. 6. He said U.S. education was "hopelessly outdated" and that "nothing short of a complete reorganization . . . preceded by a revolutionary reversal of educational aims can equip us for winning the educational race with the Russians.") [See p. 388B3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Govt. Finance. The Joint Fed.-State Action Com. proposed Dec. 5 that states take over 4 federally-financed programs costing some $105 million a year and in return receive revenues

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Dec. 21

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U. S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,770	*$22,766	*$21,927
Currency circulation	*$31,973	*$31,827	*$31,835
Banks			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	**$31,378	*$31,136	*$30,342
Agricultural loans§	**$435	*$437	*$469
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,485,096,299	$11,364,804,003	$13,395,560,775
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,173,320	11,487,210	11,264,577
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	178.35	182.33	204.64
Bond sales (par value)	$27,343,500	$30,035,000	$28,542,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.59	86.65	89.30
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	160,822	168,139	177,350
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,884,200	6,849,500	7,355,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]9,070,000	8,090,000	10,774,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]12,570	*12,315	*12,220
Carloadings (cars)	[b]603,036	617,838	716,652
	Nov.	**Oct.**	**Nov. 1956**
Ind'l output§¶	139	141	146
Steel output (tons)	8,392,919	9,197,717	10,555,500
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.52⅝	$2.56⅝	$2.69½
Corn (bu.)	$1.48⅜	$1.51¾	$1.61⅞
Cotton (lb.)	$.3665	$.3675	$.3455
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$32.00	$32.00	$64.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.33	$6.45	$6.15
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]118.2	118.1	116.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]267	215	260
Failures (Dec. 12)‡	269	287	249
U.S. Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)	**Oct.**	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1956**
Imports	*$1,141	*$1,007.1	*$1,121
Exports	*$1,672.9	*$1,686	*$1,671.5

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Dec. 11 [b]Dec. 14 [c]Dec. 7 [d]Dec. 17

U.S. consumer price (cost-of-living) index rose from 121.2% to 121.6% of the 1947-49 avg. during November, with auto price increases on 1958 models accounting for most of the rise, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Dec. 20. [See p. 391F1] . . . **Govt. & private debt** in the U.S. totaled $515.5 billion ($3,014 per capita) June 30, the Census Bureau reported Dec. 24. The national debt totaled $270.5 billion, mortgage debt $150 billion, consumer debt $42 billion, local Govt. debt $37 billion, state Govt. debt $13.5 billion. [See pp. 238E3, 223G2] . . . **U.S. consumer assets** (cash, bank deposits, insurance, securities) decreased at a record annual rate of $26.5 billion this year, the Commerce Dept. estimated Dec. 22. . . . **Railroads** must prove the correctness of their bills, rather than the Govt. having the burden of defending its overcharges, in suits over the Govt.'s challenging of freight charges, the Supreme Court ruled Dec. 16 by 8-1 (Frankfurter dissenting). . . . **Safeway Stores** was ordered by the Okla. Supreme Court Dec. 24 not to cut retail prices below the statutory minimum (6% markup over wholesale costs, shipping, taxes & similar overhead) in order to compete with stores giving trading stamps. [See pp. 398B2, 143G3] . . . **Howard Hughes,** chief stockholder in TWA through his interest in the Hughes Tool Co., agreed Dec. 13 before the CAB to let his stock in Northeast Airlines (held via Atlas Corp.) be voted by a bank or trust company [see p. 92G3]. James W. Austin, ex-vice pres. of Capital Airlines and a pioneer in establishing air-coach service, was named pres. of Northeast Airlines Dec. 12 to succeed Geo. E. Gardner, newly-named chrmn. & chief exec. officer. . . . **Royal Bank of Canada** reported Dec. 17 in Montreal a net profit of $13,919,550 ($2.76 a share) for the year ended Nov. 30 as against $12,467,268 ($2.70) in 1956.

of $150 million by collecting 40% of the 10% federal excise tax on local phone calls. The 4 programs: vocational education, estimated at $33,750,000; municipal sewage treatment plants, $62 million; advance planning for slum clearance, $9 million; a minimum share of disaster relief. [See pp. 383F-G3, 355A3] . . . The U.S. Census Bureau reported Nov. 30 that state & local governments owed about $52½ billion June 30. This included $14 billion borrowed for educational facilities. . . . Asst. Atty. Gen. Charles K. Rice reported Dec. 25 that in fiscal 1957 the Justice Dept.'s Tax Div. "saved the Govt. more than $67½ million" by successfully "resisting suits for tax refunds" and "collected directly from delinquent taxpayers $16.3 million." Both figures were records. He reported 581 "criminal convictions" in tax cases in the fiscal year and said that more criminal convictions (2,853) for tax fraud were obtained in the 5 years 1953-57 "than in the entire preceding 12 years (1941-52), when 2,260 persons were convicted." Among fiscal 1957 tax convicts: Arthur O. Janke, ex-mayor of Joliet, Ill.; Jas. S. Yuncker, head of the Coca-Cola Co. of Indianapolis; Mateo J. Azcona, "the first of a group of New Orleans police officers charged with the evasion of taxes on payoff money"; Frank (Blinkey) Palermo, Philadelphia prizefight manager.

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Draft call was boosted by the Army Dec. 20 to 13,000 men for Feb. 1958. The Army had drafted 13,000 a month in Apr.-July 1957, 11,000 in August, 8,000 in September, 7,000 a month in Oct.-December and had called for 10,000 in Jan. 1958. [See p. 241F3] . . . **Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Broadhurst,** 42, was appointed SAC chief of staff Dec. 4. . . . **Women** service chiefs: Col. Mary L. Milligan, 46, Women's Army Corps director (sworn in Jan. 4); Cmndr. Winifred Redden Quick, 45, WAVES director (appointed Apr. 11); Lt. Col. Emma Jane Riley, 45, Women in the AF director (sworn in Aug. 26). . . . **Collier Trophy** winners for the U.S. aviation year's "greatest achievement" (announced Dec. 9): chrmn. Chas J. McCarthy & his associates at Chance Vought Aircraft Co. (Dallas, Tex.), Vice Adm. Jas. S. Russell & his associates at the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, for conception, design & development of the first operational carrier-based fighter plane capable of speeds in excess of 1,000 mph.—the F8U Crusader. [See Vol. XVI, p. 442B3]

ECONOMICS

Agriculture. Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson announced Dec. 10 an experiment under which farmers in Illinois, Maine, Nebraska & Tennessee could put entire farms under the conservation reserve section of the soil-bank program. Farmers in these states would have the right to bid their land into the program, but the Agri. Dept. would have the right to reject bids that were too high. Participating farmers would have to put their farms into the conservation program for at least 5 years. The $5,000-a-yr. ceiling on payments permitted under the conservation reserve section would be raised to $10,000 for the trial. [See p. 221A-C3]

The Com. for Economic Development Dec. 9, urging a thorough overhaul of U.S. farm policy, proposed (a) a gradual end to farm price & income supports and (b) a new land retirement plan that would concentrate on getting whole farms out of production. It called for "special programs to assist the farmer who cannot make a reasonable living from farming without public subsidy to find a better livelihood in other industries." The statement was prepared by J. Cameron Thomson, Northwest Bancorporation chrmn. & CED vice chrmn.

The American Farm Bureau Fed. ended a 4-day annual meeting in Chicago Dec. 12 after adopting resolutions calling for: (a) A national "right-to-work" law; (b) adoption of national farm policy in which price supports would "facilitate orderly marketing rather than . . . guarantee unrealistic prices" and steps would be taken "to eliminate the excessive accumulation of surplus agricultural production, to restore the farmer's freedom to grow crops as he chooses, to allow prices to respond to supply & demand and to reduce costs of these programs to taxpayers" [see p. 164D-E3; Vol. XVI, 406E-F3, 128G1-A2, 54D1]. (Wheat farmers in the 36 commercial producing states had voted June 20 to continue federal marketing quotas on the 1958 crop in order to have it supported at an average of $1.78 a bushel. The Agri. Dept. had planned to drop the support price to about $1.19 if quotas were rejected.) [See pp. 247B1, 143A-B2]

The Agri. Dept. forecast Dec. 19 that the 1958 summer wheat harvest in the U.S. would total 906,272,000 bu. (200 million bu. or 28% more than in 1957) for a record yield of 20.6 bu. per acre. [See p. 407G2-A3]

Benson announced Dec. 18 that federal price supports on dairy products would be reduced Apr. 1, 1958 to the legal minimum of 75% of parity as against the present 83% on manufac-

turing milk, 80% on butterfat [see p. 374G3; Vol. XIV, 53G2]. The Agri. Dept. reported Dec. 23 that 67 farms, including the Parchman (Miss.) State Penitentiary farm, had received payments exceeding $50,000 each for retiring acreage from wheat, cotton & rice production this year under the soil bank program. Biggest payment: $278,187.38 to Garvey Farms of Colby, Kan. for reducing wheat acreage. [See p. 221A3]

NAM Convention. Military spending, foreign aid & trade, private investment overseas & an adequate foreign "public relations" program were defended by Vice Pres. Nixon in New York Dec. 6 at the closing session of the Natl. Assn. of Mfrs.' 3-day Congress of American Business. Militarily, the U.S. & free world "overall are stronger than any potential aggressor," he said. But he pointed out that "in gaining domination over a billion people in 40 years, the Communists have relied primarily not on traditional aggression but on other methods . . . in the economic & other vital non-military areas." He called it "sound" for the U.S., "which does much that is good," to "tell its story to the peoples of the world" for "it is penny-wise & pound-foolish to spend billions to create a good product and then not spend the few millions necessary to sell it." [See p. 331G1-C2]

Ernest G. Swigert, outgoing NAM pres., opened the meeting Dec. 4 with a keynote speech charging that Americans were drifting toward "absolute regimentation of their daily lives" as a result of concentration of power in Washington & the "distortion" of the Supreme Court into "an instrument of social change." Milton C. Lightner of Ridgewood, N.J., Singer Mfg. Co. chrmn., was elected Dec. 5 as NAM pres. for 1958. (The NAM had charged Sept. 14 that "the current inflationary push is due to the rising cost of labor & the continuing heavy tax burden and not to the 'greed' of manufacturers for exorbitant profits.") [See p. 398A2]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Christmas rites in Bethlehem Dec. 24 (Christmas Eve) were attended by 2,000 Israeli Christian Arabs & 4,000 pilgrims from abroad. Jordanian troops guarded the procession from Jerusalem to Bethlehem through Jordanian territory. [See Vol. XIV, p. 435E1] . . . **Pope Pius XII**, in his Christmas broadcast to the world Dec. 22, called upon all nations to slacken the armaments race and give "a deserved breathing-space to the world which has already experienced too much suffering." He indorsed indirectly current moves to solidify the NATO alliance when he observed that "at the first sign of danger, the tightening of that bond" among nations sincerely desiring to live in harmony & deter aggression "would not be wanting, as has been clearly attested & revealed on several occasions even recently." [See p. 359G2] . . . **Marcello Cardinal Mimmi**, 75, Archbishop of Naples, was named secy. of the Vatican Sacred Congregation of the Consistory Dec. 19. [See p. 391D2] . . . **Francis Cardinal Spellman** of N. Y. conducted mass at a 4th Army Corps camp on the western Korean front Dec. 25 during his 6th annual Christmas visit to U. S. forces in Korea as part of a world tour. [See p. 303G1; Vol. XVI, 23G2]

Federal aid to education costing $1.1 billion the first year and increasing to $4.6 billion a year in 5 years was recommended Dec. 20 by the Natl. Education Assn. The NEA-recommended program called for: federal grants to states at the rate of $25 per school pupil the first year, $100 per pupil by the 4th year; 20,000 undergraduate scholarships costing $40 million the first year, 80,000 costing $160 million by the 4th year; maintenance of all present federal aid to public schools; $25 million a year to improve the work of state education departments, especially in connection with science & mathematics education; passage of the King-Jenkins bill pending in Congress to grant income tax concessions to teachers. [See pp. 359C3, 151C1, 383F-G3]

OBITUARIES

Camillo Castiglioni, 76, Trieste-born World War I financier who controlled many central European industries & banks; death Dec. 18 in Rome announced Dec. 24.

D. Scott (Scotty) Chisholm, 80, golf tourney starter-announcer; Dec. 25 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Eric Coates, 71, English composer ("London Suite," "Sleepy Lagoon"); Dec. 21 in Chichester, Sussex, Eng.

Rep. (Leon) Jere Cooper, 64, (D. Tenn.) Congressman since 1928, House Ways & Means Com. chrmn. since 1952; Dec. 18 in Washington of heart attack. [See p. 284G1]

Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe, 77, Fed. Judge for N.Y. Southern Dist. 1919-51; Dec. 21 in Old Lyme, Conn.

Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, 77, author of biblical studies ("Historical Survey of Jewish Philanthropy," "Attitudes of Liberal Judaism in the New Testament"); Dec. 24 in New York.

Lt. Col. Andrew C. Geer, 52, USMC reservist who served on Saipan & Guam, also headed U.S. Field Svc. unit in N. Africa, author ("The Sea Chase," "The New Breed"); Dec. 22 in San Rafael, Calif.

Dr. Frederick Carpenter Irving, 74, Boston obstetrician, ex-pres. Amer. Gynecological Soc.; Dec. 24 in Belleaire, Fla.

Arthur N. Greene, 69, English-born songwriter, accompanist for Irene & Vernon Castle dance team; Dec. 9 in Lake Hopatcong, N.J.

Terrell M. Jacobs, 54, circus lion trainer; Dec. 24 in Twelve Mile, Ind. of heart attack.

F. A. Larsen, 87, Swedish-born Amer. Bible Soc. missionary known as Duke of Mongolia after he became explorer there & expedition leader for Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews; Dec. 19 in Vista, Calif.

Stanley J. Link, 63, Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Syndicate comic strip cartoonist of "Ching Chow," "Tiny Tim"; Dec. 24 in Long Beach, Ind.

Melvin M. Johnson, 86, criminal lawyer, Boston U. Law School dean 1935-42, Masonic leader; Dec. 18 in Boston.

Lowell Limpus, 60, "N.Y. Daily News" reporter since 1933, author; Dec. 19 in New York.

William Randolph McComb, 60, U.S. Labor Dept. Wage & Hour admin. 1947-55, NRA dep. admin. 1933; Dec. 21 in Washington of ileitis.

George Hewitt Myers, 82, financier, art collector, authority on Near & Far Eastern textiles & rugs; Dec. 23 in Washington.

Dr. Shumei Okawa, 71, Japanese nationalist militarist who instigated 1931 Mukden incident which led to Sino-Japanese War (World War II war crimes indictment dismissed in 1947 because he was found insane); Dec. 24 near Tokyo of heart ailment. [See Vol. VII, p. 114C]

Kirby Page, 67, evangelist preacher for Disciples of Christ, pacifist lecturer & author; Dec. 16 in La Habra, Calif. of heart attack.

Walter Page, 57, bass player who helped to introduce large jazz bands to New York in 1930s; Dec. 20 in New York of kidney ailment.

Adm. John Dale Price, 64, Vice Chief of U.S. Naval Operations 1949-50, pioneer Navy aviator; Dec. 18 in San Diego, Calif.

Edward M. Ruttenber, 74, columnist for "Daily News Record" (N.Y. men's wear trade journal); Dec. 18 in Norwalk, Conn.

Dorothy Leigh Sayers (Mrs. Oswald Atherton Fleming), 64, English crime fiction writer ("Clouds of Witness," "Strong Poison"), Catholic theological writer who translated "Chanson de Roland," "Dante's Inferno," "Purgatorio"; Dec. 17 in Witham, Essex, Eng.

Michael Schaap, 83, pres. Bloomingdale Bros. (N.Y. dept. store) 1929-44, philanthropist; Dec. 23 in New York in fall from hotel window.

Ray Sprigle, 71, "Pittsburgh Post Gazette" reporter who won 1938 Pulitzer Prize for disclosing Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black's membership in KKK; Dec. 22 in Pittsburgh of auto accident injuries.

John McHugh Stuart, 72, "N.Y. Times" aviation writer 1944-55, ex-Paris correspondent for INS & "N.Y. Herald," ex-London correspondent for N.Y. "Morning Sun"; Dec. 23, Washn.

Norma Talmadge, 60, silent screen star who appeared in more than 200 films ("Smilin' Through," "Camille," "The Woman of Vengeance"); Dec. 24 in Las Vegas, Nev. of pneumonia.

John Van Druten, 56, English-born playwright-author ("Voice of the Turtle," "I Remember Mama," "I Am a Camera"), theatrical director; Dec. 19 in Indio, Calif. of heart ailment. [See Vol. XII, p. 115P]

James Marion (Silver Dollar) West Jr., 54, Texas multimillionaire, bd. chrmn. South Texas Lumber Co., pres. West Pyle Cattle Co.; Dec. 18 in Houston of diabetes.

Robert Carl Zuppke, 78, U. of Ill. head football coach 1913-41 who developed Red Grange, other stars; Dec. 22 in Champaign, Ill.

SPORTS

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Final Standings Dec. 22

Eastern Conf.	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	PF*	PA†
Cleveland	9	2	1	.818	269	172
New York	7	5	0	.583	254	211
Pittsburgh	6	6	0	.500	161	178
Washington	5	6	1	.455	251	230
Philadelphia	4	8	0	.333	173	230
Chicago Cards	3	9	0	.250	200	299

Western Conf.	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	PF*	PA†
‡Detroit	8	4	0	.667	251	231
‡San Francisco	8	4	0	.667	260	264
Baltimore	7	5	0	.583	303	235
Los Angeles	6	6	0	.500	307	278
Chicago Bears	5	7	0	.417	202	211
Green Bay	3	9	0	.250	218	311

*Points for †Points against ‡Detroit won, 31-27, in playoff Dec. 22 in San Francisco for Western Conf. championship. [See p. 16C1]

Collegiate all-star football game Dec. 25 in Miami for benefit of Shrine children's hospitals: North 23, South 20. [See p. 408C2]

Frank Leahy, 49, ex-Notre Dame coach, was named Texas A&M football coach & athletic dir. Dec. 25. [See p. 391G3; Vol. XII, 40E1] . . . **Red Rocha** was named coach of the Detroit Pistons (Natl. Basketball Assn.) Dec. 19 to succeed Chas. Eckman. . . . **Rogers Hornsby** was signed as a Chicago Cub coach Dec. 19. [See Vol. XV, p. 260F2] . . . **Andy Cohen,** Indianapolis (AA) mgr. last season, was named Denver mgr. Dec. 19. [See p. 408F2] . . . **Rae Johnstone,** 52, star jockey in Australian & European racing, announced his retirement from competition Dec. 21 in Brisbane. [See Vol. XIV, p. 336F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. 28 crewmen of the Scottish freighter "Narva" were lost when the ship sank in a North Sea gale Dec. 22 between Stavanger, Norway & Aberdeen, Scotland while going to the rescue of the British freighter "Bosworth," whose crew abandoned ship & was rescued by the British trawler "Faraday." . . . 19 U.S. Navy crewmen were killed & 4 rescued when a 4-engine Super-Constellation radar plane crashed into the sea Dec. 23 off Oahu, Hawaii. . . . 18 persons were reported Dec. 23 in Colombo to have died in floods caused by heavy monsoon rains in north & south-central provinces of Ceylon. . . . 17 persons were killed, 10 of them in Murphysboro, Ill., by tornadoes in Missouri, Illinois & Arkansas Dec. 19. . . . 15 persons died in the explosion of a fireworks store Dec. 24 in Buenos Aires. . . . 14 passengers & crewmen of the Brazilian coastal liner "Cisne Blanco" were lost when the ship, carrying a cargo of benzine, exploded & sank Dec. 24 near Salvador, Brazil. . . . 15 passengers were killed as their bus went over a cliff on a mountain road Dec. 23 near Medellin, Colombia. . . . 12 persons died when a bus plunged into a river Dec. 24 near Durban, South Africa. . . . Death toll in the Dec. 13 Iranian earthquake rose to 1,266 Dec. 21 as more bodies were recovered from debris. [See p. 408A3]

Crime. French soldier-of-fortune Maurice Chavigny, 44, was found guilty Dec. 19 in Clearwater, Fla. of the 2d degree murder Apr. 4 of Brig. Gen. Wilbur McReynolds, 64, & his wife Faye, 61. Chavigny reportedly had been in love with Mrs. McReynolds. . . . L. Ewing Scott, 61, was found guilty in Los Angeles Superior Court Dec. 21 of the first-degree murder of his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Throsby Scott, 63. Her body was never found after she disappeared from their home in Mar. 1956. [See p. 128C3] . . . Ex-FBI agent John Joseph Frank, was sentenced to 8 mos. to 2 yrs. in prison Dec. 19 in Washington for having violated the Forgn. Agents Registration Act in failing to register as an agent for Gen. Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. [See p. 408E3] . . . Alastair Kyle, 26, pres. of Toys of the World Club, Inc., was sentenced Dec. 19 in federal court in Brooklyn to a year & a day in jail for using the mails to defraud. The club's secy. treas., Clinton Gardner, 33, was given a 6-mo. sentence. The club was fined $1,400. [See Vol. XVI, p. 264F2]

Population. The Census Bureau Dec. 12 estimated U.S. population at 172,327,000 as of Nov. 1. The bureau announced Dec. 12 that Americans would not be asked their religion in the 1960 census because of numerous objections. The bureau reported Dec. 23 that the U.S., with 3 million square miles of land, had an average of 57 persons per square mile. (The USSR, with more territory—8,600,000 square miles—than any other country, had 23 persons to the square mile, based on an estimated population of 200,200,000 in Apr. 1956. The Netherlands, with the world's greatest population density, averaged 858 per square mile.) The bureau had reported Nov. 15 that between the 1950 census & July 1, 1956, the population of Alaska had risen from 108,000 to 161,000, that of Hawaii from 477,000 to 526,000 and that of Puerto Rico from 2,205,000 to 2,258,000 (excluding armed forces stationed in the 3 areas). The bureau reported Dec. 18 that the U.S.' non-white population had risen by about 3 million to an 18,766,000 total between Apr. 1950 & July 1957. (The N.Y. State Comm. against Discrimination reported Nov. 18 that New York City's white population had declined from 7,116,441 in 1950 to 6,699,734 in 1957 whereas the non-white population rose from 775,516 to 1,095,737. During the same period, the white population in the New York portion of the metropolitan area —the city & surrounding counties— rose from 8,705,754 to 9,156,763 while the non-white increased from 850,189 to 1,211,272.) [See pp. 344E2, 304B3]

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Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault, 67, Chinese Civil Air Transport bd. chrmn. and World War II "Flying Tigers" commander, revealed to newsmen Dec. 23 in Taipei, Formosa that he had incurable lung cancer discovered in 1955. [See Vol. XIV, p. 392D3] . . . **Arthur Eisenhower's** monthly alimony payments to his first wife, Alida, were reduced from $350 to $175 Dec. 19 in Independence, Mo. [See p. 408E3] . . . **"Confidential"** and **"Whisper"** magazines each were fined $5,000 on charges of obscenity Dec. 18 in Los Angeles. The verdict was based on a transcript of their trial for criminal libel which had ended in a hung jury. [See p. 368G2] . . . **Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler** (D., Ky.) won reversal in court in Frankfort, Ky. Dec. 20 of a citation by game warden Kendall Thomas for shooting a goose after hunting hours on the Ballard Co. Wildlife Refuge. Chandler upheld Ky. Wildlife Comm. Earl Wallace's firing of Thomas on grounds that Thomas long had defied Wallace's direction. Wallace also won court dismissal of an after-hours complaint lodged against him by Thomas. [See Vol. XVI, p. 350E1]

Married: Cyrus Stephan Eaton, 73, Chesapeake & Ohio R.R. bd. chrmn. & industrialist, to Mrs. Anne Kinder Jones, 35; Dec. 20 in Northfield, Ohio (2d for both). . . . Actor Robert Alda, 43, to Italian film actress Flora Marina, 43; Dec. 21 in Las Vegas (his 2d). . . . Metropolitan Opera soprano Mattiwilda Dobbs to Bengt Janzon, public relations dir. for the Royal Opera of Stockholm; Dec. 23 in New York (her 2d).

Divorced: U. of Calif. physicist Luis W. Alvarez by Mrs. Geraldine S. Alvarez; Dec. 20 in Berkeley, Calif. (mental cruelty).

Birthday: Walter Wehle Naumburg, founder of the Naumburg Musical Foundation (sponsors debuts of promising musicians), was 90 Dec. 25.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Country Wife. Wm. Wycherley's Restoration comedy about libertine's adventures with another man's once-innocent wife. Staged by Geo. Devine. Revived by the Playwright's Co., Malcolm Wells & Daniel Blum. With Julie Harris, Laurence Harvey, Pamela Brown, Paul Whitsun-Jones, John Moffatt, Ernest Thesiger. Nov. 27 at Adelphi. (4-3-0)§

The Dark at the Top of the Stairs. Wm. Inge's drama about middle-class family. Staged by Elia Kazan. Produced by Kazan & Saint Subber. With Teresa Wright, Pat Hingle, Eileen Heckart, Frank Overton, Timmy Everett, Judith Robinson, Charles Saari, Evan Evans. Dec. 5 at Music Box. (7-0-0)§

The Genius and the Goddess. Adaptation by Beth Wendel & Alec Coppel of Aldous Huxley's novel concerning professor's wife who has fleeting romance with assistant. Staged by Richard Whorf. Produced by Courtney Burr in assn. with Liska March. With Alan Webb, Nancy Kelly, Michael Tolan, Billy Quinn. Dec. 10 at Henry Miller's. (0-0-7)§ Closed Dec. 14 after 7 performances.

Look Homeward, Angel. Thomas Wolfe's autobiographical novel adapted by Ketti Frings. Staged by Geo. Roy Hill. Presented by Kermit Bloomgarden & Theatre 200. With Anthony Perkins, Jo Van Fleet, Hugh Griffith, Arthur Hill, Rosemary Murphy, Frances Hyland, Bibi Osterwald, Florence Sundstrom. Nov. 28 at Ethel Barrymore. (7-0-0)§

The Makropoulos Secret. Karel Capek's mystery drama about opera singer who is centuries old. Adapted & staged by Tyrone Guthrie. Presented by Theatre, Inc. With Eileen Herlie, Whitfield Connor, Karel Stepanek, Conrad Bain, Nancy Malone, Eric House. Dec. 3 at Phoenix. (5-2-0)§

A Shadow of My Enemy. Melodrama by Sol Stein based heavily on Alger Hiss trial. Staged by Daniel Petrie. Presented by Nick Mayo. With Ed Begley, Gene Raymond, Leon Janney, Anne Hegira, Wm. Harrigan, Howard Wierum, Wm. Zuckert. Dec. 11 at ANTA. (3-4-0)§ Closed Dec. 14 after 5 performances.

Closed

Monique Dec. 14 (53 performances)
Most Happy Fella Dec. 14 (678 performances)
Nature's Way Dec. 7 (60 performances)
Rumple Dec. 14 (45 performances)
Square Root of Wonderful Dec. 7 (45 perf.)

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews